ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

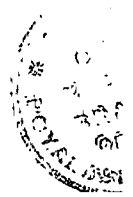
REFORMATORY SCHOOL

AT

YERAVDA

FOR THE

YEAR 1914.



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No. 259 OF 1915.

From

M. G. DUBAL, ESQUIRE, L. M. E.,
Superintendent, Yeravda Reformatory School;

To

THE EDUCATIONAL INSPECTOR,
Central Division, Poona.

Yeravda, 10th March 1915.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Reformatory School, Yeravda, for the calendar year 1914.

Number in School.

2. (*a*) The year commenced with 138 boys, of whom 126 were in the Reformatory and the remaining 12 were employed outside on licenses under section 18 (1) of the Reformatory Schools Act. The number of boys admitted in the course of the year was 32. The number discharged from the Reformatory during the same period was 38; of these 28 had served the full period of detention, 8 were ordered to be released by Government under Section 14 (*a*) of the above Act (7 owing to their having attained the age of 18 years, and 1 as a special case), 1 was released on his guardian having executed a bond to be responsible for the boy's good behaviour and education, and 1 was acquitted on appeal. Three licensed boys and three from the Reformatory absconded during the year. All the latter and two of the former were recaptured and brought back to the School, and only one remained at large. Thus at the close of the year the total number undergoing detention was 131, of whom 11 were serving out on license. The average daily number of boys during the year under report was 119·7 against 131 of the preceding year. This was due to a smaller number of admissions during the year, *viz.*, 32 as against 44 in the previous year.

(*b*) Of the 131 confined on the last day of the year 7 were under twelve years of age, 35 under fourteen, 50 under sixteen, and the remaining 39 were sixteen or above.

(*c*) Amongst these 131 boys, 71 (*i.e.*, 54·2 per cent. against 50·7 in the previous year) were other Hindus; 24 (*i.e.*, 18·3 per cent. as against 17·4) were Mahomedans; 23 (*i.e.*, 17·6 per cent. against 21) were low-castes; 6 (*i.e.*, 4·6 per cent. against 4·3) were Bráhmins; and 7 (*i.e.*, 5·3 per cent. against 6·3 in the preceding year) were Indian Christians.

(*d*) The classification of the boys according to their vernacular was Maráthi 54, Gujaráti 24, Hindustáni 22, Sindhi 7, Kánarese 14, Telugu 7, Arabic 1 and English 2. Under this head the Hindustáni-speakers showed a slight increase and the Maráthi-speakers a slight decrease over last year's figures.

(*e*) One hundred and twenty-four out of the total of 131 boys belonged to British territory and 7 to His Highness the Nizam's dominions.

Admissions.

3. (*a*) The total number of admissions was 32 against 44 of the preceding year. Four of the newly admitted boys were 10 years old, three were 11, ten were 12, three were 13 and twelve were 14.

(*b*) Eighteen of them had been convicted of theft, one of belonging to a gang of thieves, one of criminal breach of trust, eight of house trespass and theft, one of forgery, two of robbery, and one of rape. In 7 cases the value of the stolen property was between Rs. 10 and 100; in the remaining cases it was less than Rs. 10.

(*c*) Fifteen were ordered to be detained for 3 years, six for 4 years, eight for 5 years, two for 6 years and one for 7 years.

(*d*) The districts of Poona and Sholápur were our largest contributors, having sent up 7 and 8 boys respectively in the course of the year. The district of Ahmedabad came next, having sent up four. Dharwar, Belgaum and East Khandesh contributed two each; and Thana, Bijapur, Karachi, Hyderabad (Sind), Kaira, Hyderabad (Deccan) and Sátára one each.

(*e*) Twenty were first offenders, and of the rest 7 had one previous conviction, 4 had two, and 1 had three.

(*f*) Two had received education up to vernacular Standard III, four could just read and write their vernacular, and the rest were illiterate.

Conduct and Punishments.

4. The conduct of the boys was very good on the whole. The offences recorded were 33 as against 23 in the previous year. Amongst these 4 were of escape, 9 of possessing prohibited articles chiefly tobacco or *bidis*, 8 of assaulting each other, 5 of breach of school rules, 5 of attempt to escape, 1 of stealing and 1 of opposing the teacher. The punishments awarded were flogging in two cases, reduction from monitorship in two others, and stoppage of daily marks or light caning on the hand in the remaining cases.

Discharged Juveniles.

5. (*a*) Of the 38 juveniles discharged during the year 17 had learnt agriculture and gardening, 2 carpentry, 4 smithy, 8 book-binding and type-setting, and 7 painting and varnishing. Twenty-three boys having been discharged in the second half of the year, the reports regarding their occupation and character had not become due at the end of the year. Of the remaining 15 about whom reports have been received, 3 are occupied in trades learnt in the School, 7 are following other trades, 4 cannot be traced, and 1 was reconvicted.

(*b*) Information regarding the after-career of the boys discharged in the three years preceding the year under report is given in the statement "Reformatory Schools—II" on page 8 of this report. It will be seen that out of the 146 juveniles that were discharged in the preceding triennium, 45 are following the occupations they learnt in the Reformatory, 48 are engaged in other trades such as service in mills and printing presses, cart-driving, field labour etc., 4 are living with their parents, 5 are dead, and 4 were re-convicted. The remaining 40 remain untraced, the percentage of such boys being 27·4, that of the boys employed in honest living 66·4 and of those reconvicted 2·7.

Licensed Juveniles.

6. (*a*) A new system was introduced during the course of the year by which the opinion of the employer of the boy on license regarding his conduct and work, and the Superintendent's impressions regarding the health and treatment of the boy, are recorded in a book specially kept for each such boy. The Superintendent takes these books with him when he visits the boys once a month, and the employers are asked to record their opinion. In 21 cases out of 31 the employers found the boys well behaved, obedient and hard working: in 7 cases the boys could not satisfy their employers, and hence their licenses were cancelled. Three escaped, of whom 2 were recaptured and brought back to the Reformatory.

(*b*) The boys who were on license on the 1st January 1914 were 12 in number, and 19 new licenses were issued during the year. Of these 10 were

released in the course of the year owing to the expiration of their term of detention, 7 were returned, and 3 escaped of whom 1 is still at large. Thus the number remaining on license on the 31st December 1914 was 11, of whom 4 were employed as gardeners, 6 as factory boys, and 1 as a smith.

(*c*) The monitors, of whom there were 9 on the last day of the year, gave satisfaction. These as well as some selected boys were entrusted with outside work which they performed most satisfactorily. As a distinguishing sign the monitors have been provided with brass badges on their caps. The greater liberty enjoyed by them, the privileges of extra diet and earning double the amount of gratuity-money fixed for a boy, and the still greater privilege of being trusted makes the position highly prized.

Marks and Gratuity.

7. The average monthly number of boys who earned gratuity in the School was 107; the total amount of gratuity earned was Rs. 293-12-6 against Rs. 322-2-6 in the preceding year, the average earning per boy being Rs. 2-11-11.

Health and Sanitation.

8. The year under report was a good one in regard to the health of the boys. There was no death, and the number of sick treated in the hospital was only 29. There were 11 cases of malaria, 1 of dysentery, 1 of snake-bite, and 1 of polypus of the ear. The rest were minor ailments, all of which were successfully treated. The polypus case was sent to the Sassoon Hospital for operation, which was successful. The only serious case was that of snake-bite in the Empress Gardens where the boy was working on license, but this was also successfully treated and the boy was discharged cured. Major C. S. Lowson, I. M. S., Superintendent of the Yeravda Central Prison, supervised the work of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon of this Reformatory. Our best thanks are due to him for his frequent visits and valuable advice and for his suggestions regarding sanitation, the treatment of patients etc. The administering of 3 grains of quinine weekly as a prophylactic against malaria was continued throughout the year.

Building and Accommodation.

9. In the 4 new dormitories and the 4 old barracks that have been retained, accommodation is available for 175 boys in all at any one time. The new cookroom still remains to be completed.

Diet and Clothing.

10. No remark is necessary regarding the food of the inmates, as it is proved to be fully suitable by the experience of past years. In regard to dress the khaki suit now used was formally sanctioned by Government during the current year.

Industries.

11. (*a*) The industries taught in this Reformatory are gardening, carpentry, smithy, painting and varnishing, and book-binding including type-setting. The total number of books bound and repaired during the year was 3,994. The number of carriages repaired or done up was 59. The number of miscellaneous articles such as chairs, tables, stools, teapoys, picture frames etc., manufactured or repaired was 150. The gross value of all the articles manufactured during the year was Rs. 2,805-3-9 against Rs. 3,334-14-11 in the year before. The decrease is due to general decline in business all over Poona owing to the war. The amount expended on raw material was Rs. 2,031-14-3, the amount to be deducted for depreciation of plant Rs. 141-9-1 and the amount written off Rs. 41-12-0. After deducting these items from the sum realized, the net profit was Rs. 594-0-5 against Rs. 591-7-8 of the last year. The number of boys

engaged in the several trades was 73, of whom 37 were learning carpentry, 15 blacksmith's work, 16 painting and varnishing, and 5 book-binding.

(*b*) Gardening, which is also taught in the School, comprises both flower gardening and market gardening, with the raising of dry crops, mainly jowári for karbi for the bullocks of this institution. The value of agricultural produce for the year was Rs. 431-11-9, of which produce to the value of Rs. 279-12-4 was supplied to the School for rations, and the rest was sold to the public. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 289-9-0 leaving a balance on the profit side of Rs. 142-2-9. The number of boys engaged on gardening was 47.

(*c*) In September last at the annual flower show of the Agri-Horticultural Society, the Reformatory exhibited a good many varieties of capsicums, tomatoes, custard apples, begonias etc., and won first prizes for the first two, second prize for the third and a special prize for the last.

Maintenance Charges.

12. The gross maintenance charges for the year amounted to Rs. 20,068-2-0 against Rs. 21,121-6-8 of the preceding year, the decrease being due to the reduction in the number of inmates throughout the year. The total profit realised during the year amounted to Rs. 736-3-2, the total miscellaneous receipts to Rs. 134-5-7 and the amount recoverable for the juveniles of His Highness the Nizám's Territory confined in the Reformatory to Rs. 1,398-10-6. Thus the net cost to Government for the upkeep of the Institution in the calendar year 1914 was Rs. 17,798-14-9 against Rs. 18,857-10-10 in 1913. The average cost per boy works out at Rs. 149 and Rs. 144 per annum for the respective years.

Establishment.

13. Mr. N. M. Pajnigar, who was in charge of this school for 14 years, retired at the end of March and I succeeded him on 9th April having been transferred from Ratnágiri. During the interval Mr. V. A. Moghe, the Deputy Superintendent, held charge. Mr. B. L. Asgekar, the clerk, was transferred to East Khándesh, and Mr. K. G. Karandikar from the School of Art, Bombay, was appointed in his place. Shaik Mahomad, the carpentry instructor, was transferred to Belgaum, his place being taken by Y. P. Badiger from that place. With these changes the establishment remained at its usual strength.

Education.

14. (*a*) Manual training has been introduced into the school, and a new revised course comprising suitable graded exercises side by side with technological drawing has been commenced. This will teach the boys accuracy of form and measurement which is essential in any trade they follow. Such of the boys as can read and write are required to attend this class.

(*b*) Art drawing is also taught and boys are encouraged to go up for the Art drawing examinations. Twenty-two candidates were presented from this school, of whom 5 out of 11 passed the First Grade, 4 out of 8 the Second Grade, and 1 out of 3 the Third Grade.

(*c*) The Deputy Educational Inspector, Poona, inspected the School, and the results of the examination were declared to be good. Out of 53 boys presented under Standards I to IV, 45 passed in all the heads; in the beginners' class 42 out of 44 did well. The results of the Gujarati classes were good.

Moral and Religious instruction.

(*d*) One hour every week is specially devoted to the teaching of moral lessons by reading passages from religious books. The boys are also made to recite moral and religious poetry morning and evening. An Indian catechist comes to the School every Saturday for one hour to give religious instruction to the Roman Catholic boys, who are also sent to attend Divine Service held at the

Central Lunatic Asylum every alternate Thursday. This has been kindly arranged by the Bishop of Poona, through the Roman Catholic Chaplain of Kirkee.

(*e*) It gives me great pleasure to mention here that Mrs. Ramabai Ranade, who takes great interest in the improvement and welfare of the inmates, was good enough to send on one occasion Indian sweetmeats for distribution among the boys.

Physical Training and Recreation.

15. One hour daily in the afternoon is devoted to recreation and games. For this purpose the boys are divided into four batches and each batch has either gymnastics, physical drill, native games, cricket, or football. The last mentioned was introduced during the year. In the monsoon cricket matches are played with teams of the neighbourhood. Sunday afternoons are as a rule given to a long walk. In addition to these, on holidays such as the New Year's day, Emperor's birthday, Divali, Ganesh Chaturthi, Mohorrum etc., they are taken out for sightseeing. On the Durbar day they were given a holiday. In the morning all the boys and the whole staff assembled in the school. The proceedings began with the singing of the Maráthi and Gujaráti versions of the National Anthem. This was followed by a brief history of the occasion and an address on the benefits of British rule in India, and prayers for its permanence. Sweetmeats were distributed to the boys who spent the rest of the day in amusement.

Visits and Inspections.

16. The monthly inspection of the School by the members of the Committee of Visitors took place regularly each month, excepting in the month of August when there was no quorum. In addition to these regular visits, there was the Annual General Meeting of the Committee held in the month of June when the Honourable Mr. W. H. Sharp, M.A., Director of Public Instruction, presided. The Annual Report of the School was considered and accepted, and it was decided to recommend to Government certain amendments to rules 16, 27, 45, 46 and 48 of the Rules for the management of this institution. These were subsequently sanctioned and brought into force. Among other visitors were Lieutenant Colonel J. Jackson, I. M. S., Inspector General of Prisons, and Mr. J. H. Melville of the Indian Educational Service, Madras.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

M. G. DUBAL,
Superintendent, Reformatory School, Yeravda.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS—I.

Number in the School in 1914.

Schools	1
Pupils.	
Number on the first day of the year	138
Admitted during the year	32
Recaptured during the year	5
Discharged during the year	38
Escaped during the year	6
Reconvicted during the year	.....
Number on the last day of the year	131
Education on admission.	
Able to read	6
Illiterate	26
Religion.	
Hindus	100
Mahomedans	24
Christians	7
Instruction.	
Taught agriculture	51
Taught other industries	80
	Rs. a. p.
Net expenditure	17,798 14 9

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Superintendent, Reformatory School,
Yeravda.

10th March 1915.

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REFORMATORY SCHOOLS—II.

After-conduct of boys discharged during the three years preceding the year of report.

1	Total number discharged in the three years	146
2	Number discharged who were taught agriculture	56
3	Number in entry (2) occupied in agriculture	15
4	Number who were taught other trades and handicrafts	90
5	Number in entry (4) occupied in the trades and handicrafts ...	30
6	Occupied in industries not taught them in the School	48
7	Unemployed or with friends	4
8	Reconvicted	4
9	Died	5
10	Untraceable	40

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